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William F. Draper.

HISTORIC HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS
AND
GENEALOGICAL AND PERSONAL MEMOIRS
OF
WORCESTER COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS

WITH A HISTORY OF
WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY

PREPARED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
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Family," two vols., Etc.

"Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveth the highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self. It is a great spur to virtue to look back on the work of our lines."—Lord Bacon.

"There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man."—Sir Walter Scott.

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GEOLOGICAL AND PERSONAL MEMOIRS

WORCESTER COUNTY

MASSACHUSETTS

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DRAPER FAMILY. Thomas Draper (1), progenitor of the Draper family, of Hopedale, Massachusetts, and father of the immigrant ancestor, lived and died in the parish of Heptonstall, Vicarage of Halifax, Yorkshire, England. He belonged to an ancient and numerous family, named originally doubtless for the occupation. Thomas Draper, indeed, was a clothier by occupation. His children were: Thomas, John, William, James, mentioned below, Mary and Martha. All were born in Heptonstall, and James alone came to New England.

(II) James Draper, son of Thomas Draper (1), was born in Heptonstall, Yorkshire, England, in 1618. He came to New England about the time he came of age, and from 1640 to 1650 was a pioneer and proprietor of the town of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He became a proprietor of Lancaster in 1654, but lived and died at Roxbury. He was seventy-three years old when he died, July, 1694. His grave in the old churchyard there is marked by a stone. He was admitted a freeman in 1690. From his exceedingly strict piety he was known in his day as James, the Puritan, and as such he is still known to genealogists and historians. He was the owner of several looms and he followed his trade as clothier in this country. He married Miriam Stansfield, April 21, 1646, at Heptonstall, England. She was born there November 27, 1625, the daughter of Gideon and Grace (Eastwood) Stansfield. Miriam (Stansfield) died at Roxbury, December-January, 1697. Her gravestone at Roxbury states: "Here lyes ye body of Mrs. Marrian Draper, wife of Mr. James Draper, aged about 77 years Dec.-Jan. 1697." The stone appears to be one of the oldest in the cemetery.

The children of James and Miriam Draper were: Miriam, born in England, February 7, 1646-47, died there; Susannah, 1650, at Roxbury, married John Bacon, of Charlestown; Sarah, 1652, at Roxbury; James, mentioned below; John, April 24, 1656, at Dedham, Massachusetts, died April 5, 1749; Moses, September 26, 1663, at Dedham, died August 14, 1693, at Boston; Daniel, May 30, 1665, at Dedham, died there; Patience, August 17, 1668, at Roxbury; Jonathan, March 10, 1670, at Roxbury, married Sarah Jackson; died at Roxbury, February 28, 1746-47.

(III) James Draper, fourth child of James Draper (1), was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1654, and died there April 30, 1698, aged forty-four years. He married Abigail Whitney, a descendant of John and Elinor Whitney, for whom see sketch elsewhere in this work. She died in Roxbury, October 25, 1721, aged fifty-nine years. The gravestones of both are to be found in the Roxbury graveyard, now in Boston. He was a soldier in King Philip's

chinery improvement. He died January 22, 1848, over eighty-four years of age. He married (first), May 31, 1786, Lydia Richards, daughter of Lemuel and Rebecca Richards. She was born January 21, 1768, and died September 11, 1811. He married (second) her sister, March 9, 1812. She was born September 12, 1783, and died March 3, 1847. The children of Ira and Lydia Draper were: 1. James, born May 28, 1787, lived and died in Wayland, Massachusetts. 2. Ira, Jr., January 4, 1789, died June, 1845. 3. Rufus, August 30, 1790, died September 4, of same year. 4. Daughter, August 7, 1791. 5. Son, December 17, 1793. 6. Lucy C., June 17, 1797, died September 15, 1800. 7. Rufus Foster, July 12, 1800, died October 13, 1841, married Polly Heminway. 8

Saugus, Massachusetts, where his father went in 1822. He was educated in the public schools of Saugus, supplemented by an unusually complete mathematical education at home. When he was fifteen years old he entered the weaving room of the cotton mill at North Uxbridge, where his parents went to live, and for two years he was a weaver. What he learned in earning his daily bread in the cotton mill had more influence on his future career than we can determine. He became an expert, and at the age of seventeen years he became an overseer of weaving and dressing cloth in a cotton-sheeting mill at Walpole, Massachusetts. After three years he accepted a position as overseer of the weaving in a large cotton mill at Three Rivers, in Palmer, Massachusetts. He remained there until 1839, and during his stay there made an important improvement on the temple that his father invented and manufactured. As a result of hard times he was out of work for some time and was driven at last to take a job as operative in the Massachusetts Cotton Mill, at Lowell, at the munificent salary of five dollars a week. In 1843 he accepted a position as designer for the extensive cassimere mills of Edward Harris, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and in 1845 became superintendent of one of the mills of the Otis Company at Ware, Massachusetts. He was promoted finally to the general superintendency of all the mills of this company.

He joined his brother, Ebenezer D. Draper, in the Hopedale community about two years before it was wound up as a business venture, and became one of the two largest stockholders. The brothers became doubtful of the success of the industry as conducted at Hopedale and wished to withdraw. Their interests were so large, however, that they were obliged to take the plant of the community, assuming the debts, and continue the business as a partnership. As has been told in the sketch of the senior partner, business prospered and their capital increased as their enterprises multiplied. When the older brother decided to withdraw from the firm, his interests were bought by General William F. Draper, eldest son of the junior partner. The firm name became George Draper & Son. In 1877 another son was admitted to the firm which was then called George Draper & Sons. Lieutenant Governor Eben S. Draper was admitted to the firm in 1880. After the death of the senior partner two sons of General Draper became partners—William F. Draper, Jr., in 1887, and George Otis Draper, in 1889. The entire success of the Drapers has rested primarily on the patents that they have secured. They have halved the cost of production in the line in which their machinery applies. George Draper himself should be honored less for his great business and executive ability than for the wonderful inventions that he produced not only by his own skill and ingenuity but those he hired other inventors to work out for him. It would be impossible to give an adequate idea in a brief sketch of this sort of the plant owned and controlled by the Draper companies even as they were when George Draper left the helm to his able son and partner. The business was divided from time to time until there were five Draper industries under distinct management on Mill River, occupying some twenty spacious buildings, mostly of brick and of the most substantial and durable construction, furnished with steam and water power, and supporting an entire township.

talent, sound business judgment, and common sense for every purpose. With these and with the faithful co-operation of a wife, rich in all the qualities necessary to meet and complete his own, he was enabled to rise to wealth and distinction."

George Draper married, March 6, 1839, Hannah Brown Thwing, daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Morse) Thwing. She was born in Uxbridge, January 1, 1817; she died in 1883, and he married (second), at Milford, 1884, Mrs. Eliza, of Milford. The children of George and Hannah Draper were: 1. William Thwing, born at Lowell, April 6, 1842, mentioned below. 2. Georgiana T., June 30, 1844, at Lowell, died July 23, 1844. 3. Helen L., July 11, 1845, at Lowell; died August 10, 1847. 4. Frances Eudora, July 26, 1847, at Ware, Massachusetts, married Charles H. Colburn, February 20, 1868; their children were Helen, born 1868, died 1896, and Alice, 1875. 5. Son, born at Ware, December 15, 1850, died same day. 6. Hannah Thwing, born at Ware, April 11, 1853; married Edward Louis Osgood, at Boston, January 20, 1881. Their children were: Edward D., born January 2, 1882; Fanny C. and Hannah D. (twin), born December 27, 1882; George D., April 25, 1888. 7. George Albert, born at Hopedale, November 4, 1855; mentioned below. 8. Eben Sumner, born at Hopedale, Massachusetts, June 17, 1858, mentioned below.

(VII) Lemuel Richards Draper, son of Ira Draper (6), was born December 1, 1823. He resided in Saugus, Lynnfield, Worcester, Milford, and North Brookfield. He was an active business man. He superintended various establishments and job contracts, and though less successful than some of his brothers he acquired a competence and proved himself to have his full share of the family ability.

He married, at Lynnfield, January 1, 1845, Lydia M. Mansfield, daughter of David and Esther (Williams) Mansfield. She was born at Lynnfield, December 5, 1824. Their children were: 1. Edward Mansfield, born at Saugus, April 10, 1846,

regiment being too small to muster a colonel. After he had partly recovered from his wound, he rejoined his regiment during the siege of Petersburg. The minnie ball which passed through his body is preserved by General Draper as a grim reminder of his close call.

At the engagement at Weldon Railroad he had command of his brigade. A month later, at Poplar Grove church and Pegram's Farm, his division was engaged and at one time cut off from the others. His regiment was the only one in the brigade that came out of the engagement as an organization and they brought back the colors of several other regiments. Here he was again wounded, being struck in the shoulder by a nearly-spent ball, and, his wounds proving very troublesome, he accepted a discharge at the expiration of his enlistment, October 12, 1864. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general of United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the field. Both of his regiments during the war were fighting regiments, the Twenty-fifth losing seventy per cent of its number in one engagement (Cold Harbor), a record broken by but three other regiments during the war. The Thirty-sixth, in the campaign beginning with the Wilderness, had every field and line officer except one killed or wounded as well as three-quarters of the enlisted men.

Returning home, General Draper went to work for his father's firm, E. D. & G. Draper. He followed naturally in the footsteps of his Draper ancestors; from the English ancestors who made cloth in the crude old ways of the early centuries; from his immigrant ancestor who brought his looms to Roxbury, in New England, and was among the first to make cloth in the colonies; from his grandfather who invented and manufactured revolving temples and looms in 1816 and paved the way for the brilliant achievements in textile manufacturing of the century following; to his Uncle James who carried on the business in 1825 and afterward; to his uncle, Ebenezer Daggett Draper, who began to manufacture temples in 1838; to his father who with his uncle formed the E. D. & G. Draper firm in 1852 and began to manufacture temples, let-off motions, etc.

In April, 1868, he purchased the interests of his uncle, Ebenezer D. Draper, the senior partner in the firm, and the name then became George Draper & Son. In 1877 when his brother, George A. Draper, became a partner the name was changed to George Draper & Sons. In 1880 Lieutenant Governor Eben S. Draper entered the firm. After the death of the father, George Draper, in 1887, William F. Draper, Jr., was admitted and two years later another son of General Draper, George Otis Draper, was admitted. Since his father's death, General Draper has filled his place. The business has constantly expanded. The history of the firm and its allied corporations has been a marvellous story of progress, improvement of machinery, increase of business, enlargement of facilities, building of dwelling houses for employees, village improvement. The Draper idea is never to stand still, always to improve things. During the past few years since the general went to Italy as ambassador

patents, and second on foreign affairs, being acting chairman during the illness of Chairman Hilditch of Illinois. He made important speeches on the Chinese Exclusion bill, advocating a moderate policy. His speech on the Hawaiian question was a statement of public interest to those connected with the new colonial governments. He spoke on the Cuban troubles and on the resolution to censure Ambassador Bayard, the leading subjects before congress at that time. He was the only Republican member of the committee on Foreign Affairs, and one of a half dozen in the whole house to oppose the resolution of censure. The patent committee under his leadership did more work than had been done in that committee for the preceding quarter of a century. A very important revision and amendment of the patent laws was carried through. General Draper secured a law for dramatic copyright of great value to dramatists. While in congress he became one of the most influential members. He was a hard student and indefatigable worker. He made the tariff a subject of especial study and research. His own business was a laboratory where he could experiment. He investigated personally the conditions in Europe and America, and his arguments for a protective tariff were accepted as convincing by men who would not take the dictum of a mere student and theorist.

General Draper was the permanent chairman of the Republican state convention in Massachusetts in October, 1896, and his speech on that occasion was used by the Republican national committee as a campaign document, in the successful campaign that followed. He was appointed April 1, 1897, by President McKinley, American ambassador to Italy, and for three years he represented the American government in Rome. General Draper was especially fortunate in having a wife who admirably sustained the social duties of her high position. After his return from Italy General Draper suffered from a severe illness, but he is in active business and in politics and his power has recently been shown in a battle with the tariff revisionists. He made a notable speech in 1905 on the floor of the state convention of the Republican party before the nomination of his brother as lieutenant-governor. Neither he nor his brother ever carry water on both shoulders. Any man of intelligence knows where the Drapers stand, though the brothers are not always entirely agreed in their opinions. General Draper succeeded his father as president or director of many concerns outside of Hopedale.

General Draper is a member of the Grand Army, Loyal Legion, Knights Templar, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Union and Algonquin Clubs of Boston, the Arkwright Club, Metropolitan, Army and Navy and Chevy Chase of Washington, and many other clubs and fraternal organizations. He is a man of generous impulses and has given freely of his wealth in charity and for public purposes. No man in Massachusetts has more friends than General Draper. He is trusted and honored wherever he is known.

He married (first), September 15, 1862, while home on a brief furlough, Lydia D. W. Joy, daughter of David T. and Lydia D. (Bunker) Warren, adopted daughter of Hon. David and Charlotte A. Joy. She was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, August 31, 1843. She died in February, 1884. He married (second), May, 1890, Susan Preston, daughter of General William Preston, of Kentucky, an officer in the Mexican war



Robert Draper -



George Obit Draper

the managers of the Milford Hospital, which was built by he and his wife and given to the town.

The main interests of Mr. Draper, of course, have been in Hopedale. It has been one of his ambitions to make Hopedale the model for all other manufacturing villages, and he has co-operated with all the interests of his family and business associates to this end. While perhaps others deserve as much credit for the admirable conditions brought about in the charming village, where the Draper plant is located, none took more satisfaction than he in the recent award of the St. Louis Exposition pronouncing Hopedale the prize village in its class in the United States, and that means, of course, in the world. The streets are well laid out and in perfect order, the dwelling houses are well planned, artistic, even the cheapest of them, and the village is clean, neat, attractive and in many ways beautiful, impossible as that used to appear in a factory town. The Draper plant itself sets the example in good order, cleanliness and picturesqueness.

Governor Draper has been interested in politics from his early youth. He has been associated with the political interests of his father and General Draper, and active in support of the Republican policies, especially of protection to American industries, for the past twenty-five years. He served as member of the Republican state committee and was chairman in 1892. He was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican national convention in 1896, and gave efficient help in securing the adoption of the gold standard plank in the platform upon which McKinley was elected. He was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the Nashville (Tennessee) Exposition of 1897. He has been an active and influential member and officer of the Home Market Club of Boston, was president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts for two years, and member of the club from its organization, member of the Norfolk Club, the Middlesex Club and the Massachusetts Club. He was a Republican elector for the state of Massachusetts, chosen in 1900, and voted for the second election of McKinley.

He was elected lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth in November, 1905, after one of the closest and most memorable campaigns of recent years. Everything that money could do was done by a strong and seasoned opponent to defeat him. The issue of tariff revision was made prominent. As a well-known political journal expressed it: "In the face of time-servers, in the face of temporizers, Mr. Draper had the courage to stand up and declare his own opinions with perfect candor on the matters of Canadian reciprocity and tariff adjustment. It was the most courageous thing of a warm campaign and it promises to remain a standard for some time. The declaration was not one which was forced out of him either. He was not a cornered man, for indeed the public expectation had already been made up in anticipation of a comfortable attitude on the part of Mr. Draper, but he stepped up to the mark of his own free-will, and set the pace he desired to follow. * * * The family history and fortunes of the Drapers have been founded on the protective principle, and thousands of employees whom they have gathered about them in Hopedale, which has been styled the prettiest manufacturing town in the state, have grown to have the same general view of the economic situation. Yet the wise ones, as they were willing to be styled, who were sizing up the situation, remarked confidently that

ing a mill partner. In twenty years' connection with the Hopedale industries, he has taken out one hundred patents, and had practical charge of General Draper's business departments during the frequent and prolonged absences of the latter while serving as congressman and ambassador, etc. Mr. Draper is a standard authority on the textile industry, having published works with editions of 8,000 to 12,000 each, that are in use by cotton manufacturing establishments, textile schools, etc. He has lectured before many scientific societies, and has made constant contributions to technical journals. His knowledge of the patent art as affecting cotton machinery inventions is possibly unequalled, as he has personally classified all the patents in the art and had constant touch with the development of cotton machinery inventions. His business career has been particularly varied, as he has had official connection with twenty corporations, in twelve of which he served as president or vice-president. They have included the manufacture of various kinds of machinery, various groups of textiles, also mining, quarrying and contracting. Some of the largest public buildings in our greater cities have been built by contracts backed personally by him. Mr. Draper is a member of the committee on patents and inventions of the National Manufacturers' Association and of the American Inventors' Association. He is on the welfare committee of the National Civic Federation, and on the board of government of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association; he is also an active member of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

He has always been intimately interested in local affairs, being the prime mover in establishing the park system of Hopedale, and also a member of the board of park commissioners. This system is unique in that it covers ten per cent of the entire area of the town. He has been the largest individual investor in the industries of the neighboring town of Milford. In politics Mr. Draper has declined to take any state office, although he did serve for years as town assessor, and has had official connection with the various local committees. He is a member of the Home Market Club, the Massachusetts Club, and the Republican Club. Mr. Draper has continued his interest in athletics started during college years. He has been a pioneer in automobile development, having tested several machines per year, repeatedly entering races, and having joined three national automobile tours. He is a member of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, the Bay State Automobile Club, the Worcester Automobile Club, the American Automobile Association, etc. He is also commodore of the Nipmuc Canoe Club, and member of the Tatassit Canoe Club of Worcester and the Boston Athletic Association. Mr. Draper has widely traveled, having visited some forty states and seventeen countries. He has privately published a book of travels, entitled "Still On The Search," having forty illustrations by his own pen and brush. He is a member of the National Geographical Society, the American Civic Improvement Society and the American Forestry League.

The history of the early Drapers shows much personal interest in questions of religious freedom, and Mr. Draper has personally given much of his spare time for years in study of such matters, having published a six hundred page book, entitled "Searching for Truth," giving the views of a practical business man on religious subjects. Socially Mr. Draper has a wide acquaintance. As a cosmopolitan, he belongs to the Metropolitan Club of Washington, Country Club of Brookline, Queque-

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Clare Hill Draper.

dant on the paternal side from the emigrant, Simon Stone (I), born in Much Bromley, Essex county, England, where he was baptized February 9, 1585-86. Also a descendant from the emigrant, Gregory Stone, of Nayland, county of Suffolk, England, his grandmother being a daughter of Luther Stone, in seventh generation from Gregory Stone, Sr. The emigrant was son of David and Ursula Stone, and a grandson of Simon and Agnes Stone, also of Much Bromley, at which place on the fifth day of August, 1616, Simon, the grandson, married Joan or Joana, daughter of William Clark, and their two eldest children was baptized in Bromley. Prior to 1624 they removed to Boxted, a few miles distant from their former home, and from Boxted Simon with his family is believed to have emigrated to America.

April 15, 1635, the family, father, wife and five children, embarked from London on board the ship "Increase." Robert Lea, master, for New England, the English government having previously granted them leave to remove to the colonies. Mr. Stone settled

Martha Band, who died March 2, 1811, aged seventy-one. His children were:

Ruth, born August 3, 1748, married Nathaniel Harrington, of Worcester, and died August 24, 1817. Jonathan, December 8, 1750, married, February 13, 1777, Mary Harrington, who died March 24, 1791. Daniel, October 25, 1752, married Abigail Jonas, and died January 22, 1792. Rhoda, August 3, 1754, married Phineas Flagg, May 25, 1777, and died September 26, 1801. Joseph, March 20, 1758, married Widow Hannah Boyden, and lived and died in Auburn. He possessed considerable literary and musical talent, was a conveyancer and conducted a successful legal business, was called Squire Stone, and as a writer of poetry and music acquired some reputation. At his death, February 2, 1837, he bequeathed to the



Charles H. Bryant.

Carolina, as clerk in a store there, but returning to Massachusetts in 1863, established himself in the tea trade in the city of Worcester, changing from that to the paper, twine and cordage business in 1867, and for the past thirty-nine years has conducted his business at No. 9 Park street. Mr. Stone is attentive to business, and has been quite successful in his undertakings. In politics he is a Republican, public-spirited, and a pleasant man socially. March 9, 1895, he was united in marriage with Fidelia P. Small, of Millbury. She died July 16, 1906, in Worcester.

CHARLES H. BRYANT. The name Bryant can be traced back in England to Sir Guy de Briant, who lived in the reign of Edward III and whose descendants had a seat in Castle Hereford. The arms are as follows: Field is Or; three piles meeting near in the base of the escutcheon, azure. No connection has been established between the four emigrants of this surname in the Plymouth colony, viz: John Bryant, of Taunton; John Bryant, Sr., of Sc

(VIII) Charles H. Bryant, third child of Charles Bryant (7), was born in Holden, Massachusetts, January 10, 1854. He was educated in the common school and Howe's Business College in Worcester. He was a farmer and dealer in milk. In politics a Republican and a member of the grange and active in it. He married, March 15, 1881, Lizzie Hattie Allen, daughter of Asa Mixer and Elizabeth A. (Richardson) Allen. Her line of descent is: Matthew (I), the emigrant, son of Richard Allen of Branton, Devonshire, England, settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Daniel (II); Elnathan (III), born February 11, 1666, at Lancaster, Massachusetts, removed to Hopkinton in 1730, and died there 1734; Obadiah (IV), married Susannah —, and resided in Shrewsbury; Israel (V), born April 21, 1745, in Shrewsbury, married Thankful Greenwood, of Framingham, 1768; removed to Spencer in 1783; soldier in the

1823, at Leicester, married, April 3, 1844, John Tucker. She died in Auburn, March 17, 1894. He died in Auburn, June 21, 1869.

(V) William Gray Davidson, son of Simeon Davidson, was born in Ward (now Auburn), and at the age of sixteen years went to Millbury to work on the farm of Lieutenant Jonathan Trask, attending school during the winter seasons. After a few years with Mr. Trask, he began work for Captain Joseph Griggs in his tannery, where he learned the business and became superintendent of the works, serving seventeen years when he resigned the position and purchased the Trask homestead. He was a prominent man of the town, serving as school committeeman, selectman and also in other town offices. He married Judith C. Holman in Millbury, May 9, 1839. She was born November 7, 1811, died July 13, 1894. He died in Millbury, November 1, 1898. Children were: William Edward, born August 19, 1840

forward. Martha married, February 22, 1710, Ebenezer Harwood, and had four children: Samuel, Deborah, Lydia married, April 14, 1701, Daniel Hix, who was born in 1700 and died March 21, 1740, had five children.

(II) Judson Balcom, son of Alexander Balcom (1), was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, about 1700. He settled in Mendon in 1717 with his family, including his three sons. He finally settled in New Sherborn, now the town of Douglass where his descendants have been numerous. His will was dated March 5, 1732-33. It mentions his wife Phebe and his children, as given below. He gave his gun to Joseph, the eldest son. He mentioned his brother, Freggift Balcom. The homestead was in Uxbridge and New Sherborn and he owned rights in both towns. The house was near Baiting pond, with forty-four acres of land. He



ELMER I. BALCOM, M. D.

DR. JOHNSON R. WOODWARD. Richard Woodward, the immigrant ancestor of Dr. Johnson R. Woodward, of Oxford, Massachusetts, was born in England in 1590. He sailed in the ship "Elizabeth" of Ipswich, England, April 30, 1635, with his wife Rose, aged fifty, and children George and John, aged thirteen years. He settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman September 2, 1635. He was a miller; bought a wind-mill located in Boston and mortgaged or sold it in 1648. His wife Rose died October 6, 1666, aged eighty years, and he married (second) (settlement dated April 18, 1663) Ann Gates, born 1603, widow of Stephen Gates, of Cambridge. In 1642 he had a homestead of twelve acres, bounded by land of John Spring, Martin Underwood, and the highway, John Wincoll and John Knight. He had another homestead bounded by land of Edward How, Richard Benjamin and Edmund Blois. He had

ward (6), was born in Tolland, Connecticut, in 1772. He settled in Roxbury, Vermont, in 1802, on East Hill. He manufactured saddle trees and was the only man in New England having this unique trade, it is said, for a long time. He married Polly Steel, of Tolland, Connecticut, and they had eight children. He died at Roxbury, Vermont, in 1851. Among his children was Eleazer, born about 1810, in Roxbury, see forward.

(VIII) Eleazer Woodward, son of Bela Woodward (7), was born in Roxbury, Vermont, about 1810. He married Amelia Flint. Among their children was Charles E., born 1835, see forward.

(IX) Charles Erastus Woodward, son of Eleazer Woodward (

Collum (1), was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, about 1745. All of his brothers and most of his children left Londonderry to settle elsewhere. He had his father's homestead, which remained in the family to a recent date and possibly to the present time. His children, born at Londonderry: Archibald, removed from Londonderry; Alexander, died aged two years; William, see forward; Jenny, removed from Londonderry; Alexander, settled in New Boston, New Hampshire, married Elizabeth McMurphy; was grandfather of George W. McCollum, who endowed the McCollum Institute at Mont Vernon, New Hampshire; Robert, owned the homestead with Jonathan; Lydia, resided on homestead; Jonathan, part owner of homestead; Elizabeth B., was living on homestead in 1851; Martha, was living on homestead in 1851.

(III) William McCollum, son of Robert McCollum (2), was born in London, New Hampshire, on the old homestead, about 1775. He settled in Rochester, Vermont, about 17

died same day. Marjery, born March 25, 1695, married John Dunbar, November 25, 1718; Joseph, born March 9, 1697; Deborah, born December 31, 1697-98. Children of Thomas and Marjery (Carter) Knowlton were: Abraham, born April 30, 1703, married Martha Lamson, January 16, 1734; Sarah, born March 5, 1705, married John Woodbury, April 2, 1723; Ezekiel, born March 5, 1707, married Susannah Morgan, 1728.

(V) Joseph Knowlton, son of Thomas Knowlton (4), was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, March 9, 1696-97. He married Abigail Bird, November 25, 1718. He settled in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1733. He was admitted to the church there with his wife Abigail in 17



Yours truly
J. D. Clark

that the Donelsons and Pattersons were in the same parish in Ireland. The children of John Clark's son Matthew married into these families, fellow emigrants. It seems evident that the Clarks of Londonderry were relatives of John Clark. The names of John Reid, James Reid, James Patterson, John Holmes, Andrew Reid, Senior and Junior, and Archibald Crawford, of West Quarters of Carrickfergus, are the same names that a generation or two later appear in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and Pelham and Coleraine, Massachusetts. Most of John Clark's family went from Worcester, Rutland and Holden, where they first settled, to Coleraine and the vicinity. They have many descendants in the vicinity, today. They settled in Palmer, Coleraine, Belchertown, Pelham and vicinity.

His children by wife Agnes were: Matthew, born about 1700, in Ireland, killed by the Indians, 1746; Thomas; John, born 1705, died at Pelham, Massachusetts, September 1, 1785, married Sarah Gray

inventive genius, as a boy he produced several clever contrivances, and in early manhood invented the rubber bucket for chain pumps, which proved to be a success, not only in saving the wear and tear of the old iron buckets, but as a business venture for himself. Keen for mechanical industry and with eyes constantly open, he early conceived the idea of putting to valuable use a mill privilege owned by his father in the village of Greenville. With this in view he left home to learn the wool sorting business, after which, in company with his father he built the Greenville Woolen mill in 1871. It was a wooden building, fifty feet square, three stories high with a brick picker house adjoining; the buildings were rented to other parties for five years, at the expiration of which, in 1877, Mr. Clark took the mill and conducted the business successfully until 1881. It was then enlarged one half, and the business being more than he cared to manage alone, he formed a partnership with F. A. Blake, his brother-in-law, and the firm became J. D. Clark & Co., and it remained so until his death in 1893, when it was changed to a corporation composed of members of the family



William L. Taft



Constantin & Tugl.

27, 1803, of Thomas Ellison, and of Samuel Read, of Uxbridge, later. He also owned land in Sutton. He sold the mill and other real estate to his son, Elzaphan Taft, March 13, 1824. This mill was on the road from Oxford to Boston, a few rods east of the dwelling of Paul Whitin, the first of the Whitin family at Whitinsville, who had just bought the place of Colonel James Fletcher. Mr. Taft made his will April 26, 1839, and died 1842, aged ninety-eight years. The will was filed May 3, 1842. He bequeathed to his children, mentioned below. He married Submit —, and their children were: Elzaphan, Cyrus, see forward; Ruth, married Benjamin Fance; Clarissa, married Ebenezer Follansbee; Lorana, married Cheney Taft, son of Marvel Taft; Lydia, Abigail, married Lyman Taft, son of Marvel Taft, of Northbridge; Lois, married Jacob Adams.

(VI) Cyrus Taft, son of Israel Ta

Worcester, Massachusetts, came to this country when a young man. John Carroll was born in Ireland about 1795. At an early age he entered the British navy, in which he served for fourteen years. He was on the man of war in which Napoleon Bonaparte took refuge after his final defeat. He left the navy at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, without the formality of a discharge when his ship was at that port, as he preferred New England to further service in the English navy. He settled in Easton, Massachusetts, and worked in the malleable iron foundry there. That foundry is said to be the first of its kind in this country. He married Emily Phillips, daughter of Abiel Phillips, of the revolutionary war. She was a cousin of the late Wendell Phillips, the orator. John Carroll and his family attended the Methodist Church at Easton. He had the misfortune when still in the prime of life to get crippled by burns from spilling some melted iron in a puddle of water. Both legs were frightfully burned and one of them never healed; so that he had to use crutches the remainder of his life. He died at the age of eighty-one in 1859, at Foxboro, where he was living at the time. His wife died at Canton, Massachusetts, in



W. T. Carroll

oilless bearings is of a revolutionary nature and will in the future be an inestimable source of saving labor and oil.

He married, January 23, 1857, in Canton, Massachusetts, Frances Cedelia Taft, daughter of Dr. Caleb S. Taft, then of Canton, Massachusetts. She was born at Walton, New York, August 20, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll attend the Pleasant Street Baptist Church. He is a member of the Order of United American Mechanics and of the Ancient and Illustrious Order of Knights of Malta. The children of William T. Carroll and Frances C. (Taft) Carroll are: Hattie Lodema Frances, born at Canton, Massachusetts, October 22, 1858; Ada Estelle, born at Canton, March 11, 1860; William Eugene, born at Medway, Massachusetts, March 28, 1862, died at Medway, September 28, 1862; Edgar Judson, born at Medway, July 17, 1864; Elbert Henry, born at Medway, April 7, 186

Taft, of Mendon, through Milerman Taft (III), Royal Taft (II), and his father Brigham A. Taft.

When he was about a year old the family moved to East Douglas in the town of Douglas, Massachusetts. Here he attended the common schools. At the age of eighteen he came to Worcester and entered upon a mercantile life, which he followed for a number of years. He worked first for Bryant & Wyley, wholesale notion dealers and jobbers in fancy goods in the Stockwell building, Mechanic street. He accepted a better position in the store of Knowlton Brothers at 282 Main street, where he worked for about five years, and when this store was bought by Mrs. Martha McClelland he became the manager. In 1880 he made an important change in his life. He had been studying at every opportunity to fit himself for the study of law, and in 1880 he found himself prepared to undertake the same. He entered Yale Law School and graduated in two years, receiving his degree of LL. B. in 1882. He immediately returned to Worcester and in the same year was admitted to the

the corner of Court street and Orange Temple, New Haven. He died May 12, 1658, and left a will mentioning his children. He married Margery Baker, died 1657, daughter of Nicholas Baker, of Hertfordshire. Their children were: 1. Mary, married Roger Allen. 2. John, a captain. 3. Sarah, married Robert Talmage. 4. Joseph, sergeant, of Hartford. 5. Timothy, born in England 1626, mentioned below.

(II) Lieutenant Timothy Nash, youngest son of Thomas Nash (1), was born in England, or Leyden, Holland, 1626. He settled with his parents at New Haven, Connecticut, or soon afterward. He was there certainly in 1645, and was admitted a freeman March 4, 1654. He learned his father's trade of gunsmith and blacksmith. He removed to Hartford February 11, 1660-61. Three years later he joined the pioneers at Hadley, Massachusetts. His home lot there was on the west

ary 6, 1794. When a young boy he removed with his father's family to Canton, New York. After his marriage he settled in Northampton, and died there June 2, 1836. He was a prosperous farmer and a citizen of prominence. He married, November 7, 1817, Pamela Edwards, born in Northampton, February 12, 1797, died about 1836. Children of Richard and Pamela Nash: 1. Mary, born November 12, 1818; married Joseph H. Butler of Manchester. 2. William Shepard, born August 12, 1820, resided at Hartford, Connecticut. 3. Julia Philips, born August 26, 1822; married Miles Waterhouse, of Winchester, New Hampshire. 4. Richard Edwards, born December 7, 1824; died September 21, 1825. 5. Richard Edwards, mentioned below. 6. Charles Wallace, born May 1, 1829, settled at New Hartford, Connecticut. 7. Amelia, born April 7, 1831. 8. Sarah, born February 28, 1833. 9. Henry Bannister, born February 5, 1835.



John R. Agallie —

head and job work. At the time it was built in 1891-2 this road was as finely equipped electrically as any in the country. It was the first high speed road in this section of the country and only two others have been completed since. These two are the very successful Boston & Worcester road and the Narragansett Pier road from Providence. It was the first high voltage system put into use. The voltage used is developed at 11,000 volts and reduced down to the ordinary voltage by the use of rotary transformers. The power plant was built with the view of furnishing power for two hundred miles of electric roads. Mr. Coghlin's thesis at the time of the completion of his graduate work at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute was based on the experience gained in the construction of this fine piece of electric road. He considered the commercial engineering point of view in work of this kind.

One of the largest and perhaps the most unique jobs of the company was at Niagra Falls where Mr. Coghlin was given carte blanche by Mr. Perky in building and equipping the plant of the Shredded Wheat concern

Alger were: Israel, baptized during boyhood, 1727; Daniel, baptized 1727, probably the year of birth, see forward. James, born 1729.

(IV) Daniel Alger, son of Israel Alger (3), was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1727, and settled in his native town. He was a soldier in the revolution in Captain Nathan Alden's company, Colonel Jeremiah Hall's regiment, and in Captain Nathan Packard's company, Colonel J. Jacobs' regiment, in 1780. On both occasions he served in Rhode Island campaigns. He married Susannah Fobes, daughter of Benjamin Fobes. Their children, all born in Bridgewater, were: Daniel, born 1751; Susannah, born 1753, married Mark Packard; Israel, born 1755; Keziah, born 1757, married John Dickerman, 1786; Benjamin, born 1760, married Hannah Snow, daughter of Daniel

ancestor probably going over from France with William the Conqueror. Many distinguished men of the name have been produced in the English family, which is very numerous. In New England the first settler of the name was Richard Sylvester, of Weymouth, in 1633, and of Scituate in 1642; married Naomi Torrey, 1663; his descendants are numerous in Hingham; many lived in Leicester, Massachusetts, and most of the Massachusetts and American families trace their lines back to him.

John Sylvester was probably born in England, possibly France, if the family tradition is reliable. He must have been born about 1750, perhaps a few years later. He was a soldier in an Essex county regiment for nine months, mustered by Henry Rutgers, Jr., deputy muster master. This revolutionary service may indicate that he was French, rather than British, although many men born in England fought on the American side. He married, July 30, 1789, in Boston, and had one son, John Gardner, see forward.

1873, daughter of Mitchell and Caroline (Town) Ryder. Their children are: Hamlin Ryder, born October 6, 1896; Elaine, March 5, 1901.

DELANO FAMILY. The descendants of the Pilgrim ancestor, Philip Delano, of Plymouth, have the satisfaction of tracing their ancestry in the old country for a dozen centuries. They have established the full right to bear the arms of the Delano family, which could be of no better stock and which embraces a host of distinguished men in its numbers.

The name is derived from the town of Lannoy, a few miles from Isla, now Lille, France. Away back in A. D., 863, this town was called Alnetum, later L'Annois and Lannoy. The meaning of the word is unknown. It has been spelled L'Annois, L'Annoe, L'A

as surveyor of lands and frequently served on the grand jury. He was a volunteer in the Pequot war, June 7, 1637. He died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, about 1681, aged seventy-nine years. The probate court was not established until 1686 and his estate was settled according to the records in the registry of deeds, July 5, 1682. He died intestate, but left a memorandum expressing his wishes and intent and this noncupative will was allowed July 7, 1682.

He married (first), at Duxbury, December 19, 1634, Hester Dewsbury, of Duxbury. He married (second), at Duxbury, 1657, Mary Pontus, widow of James Glass, daughter of William Pontus. The children of Philip and Hester: Mary, born 1635, married Jonathan Dunham; Esther, born 1638; Philip, Jr., born about 1640, married Elizabeth Clark; Thomas (Doctor), born March 21, 1642, married Mary Ald

chusetts, November 28, 1884; Ida Alicia Allen (twin), born August 22, 1888; Florence May Allen, (twin), born August 22, 1888. 5. Betsey Augusta, born July 16, 1833, married (first) at North Truro, December 2, 1851, John Smith, Jr., born November 6, 1825, lost at sea September 6, 1854; married (second) at Provincetown, March 2, 1862, Elijah Doane, who was born at Eastham, January 23, 1816, died at Provincetown, May 7, 1884; she married (third) at Worcester, October 11, 1884, Henry Clark Wilson, born July 11, 1829; her children were: John Forest Smith, born August 6, 1853, married (first) Nellie Pinkham, (second) Mary Shippee; had Philip Sheridan Doane, born September 17, 1884, married Edith Young, of Worcester. 6. John, born August 3, 1



LEWIS B. GASKILL

and my ponds being in full of fish," sons, Ebenezer and Benjamin. Samuel (6) Gaskill, son of Ebenezer and the grandfather of Lewis B., was a lifelong resident of Mendon and a prosperous farmer.

Nahum (7) Gaskill, Lewis B. Gaskill's father, was born in Mendon and succeeded to the possession of the parental estate. He was an extensive farmer, and in addition to his agricultural interests he transacted a large flour and grain business, the first to engage exclusively in that line of trade in Mendon. He was one of the most prominent and well-to-do citizens of Mendon in his day, and fully merited the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen. He lived to be seventy-two years old. Nahum Gaskill married Sarah (or Sally) Southwick, of Mendon, and was the father of twelve children: John Southwick, born December 12, 1807; Samuel, January 14, 1810; Hannah, September 9, 1811; Olive, June



FRANKLIN WYMAN

as Gates after the death of her second husband, and she died at Stow, February 5, 1682-83. The children: 1. Elizabeth, born in England, died August 3, 1704, at Hingham; married, November 29, 1647, John Lasell (see sketch). 2. Mary, married, 1658, John Maynard, of Sudbury; he died December 22, 1711. 3. Stephen, Jr., see forward. 4. Thomas, born 1642, married, July 6, 1670, Elizabeth Freeman. 5. Simon, born 1645, died April 21, 1693, at Brockton. 6. Isaac, baptized May 3, 1646, died September 3, 1651. 7. Rebecca, baptized May 3, 1646, died January, 1650.

(II) Stephen Gates, Jr., son of Stephen Gates (I), was born about 1640. He died at Acton, Massachusetts, 1706. He married Sarah Woodward



ember 15, 1771, David and Hannah (Watson) Henry, married 1761 in Leicester. David Henry was of Scotch-Irish stock. Some of his family resided in Leicester, where Robert Henry, perhaps his father, married, 1731, Charity Tomson. Children of Rufus and Mary (Henry) Gould: Charles Rufus, born December 27, 1824, died 1827; Rev. George Henry, see forward; Mary Ann, born November 7, 1829, at Oakham; William Rufus, born April 20, 1832, see forward; Louisa Jane, born February 7, 1835, at New Braintree, died in New Braintree, November 25, 1843, buried in Oakham; Charles Franklin, born October 31, 1837, in Oakham; Dr. John W., dentist in Worcester, resides at 23 Maywood street, see forward; Rev. Edwin S., born February 2, 1844, at New Braintree, see forward.

(VII) Rev. George H. Gould, D. D., son of Ruf



John A. Fagerwallther

of the first seven settlers. He sold his place at Braintree to Richard Thayer, June 9, 1663. He died at Mendon, March 1, 1682. His wife died there January 11, 1691. His will was dated at Mendon, November 2, 1682, and was proved April 26, 1683. He bequeathed to his wife and to children: Joseph, John, Jacob, Mary Bartlett, Mercy Randall and Martha Dunbar.

Children of George and Catherine (Seald) Aldrich were: Abel; Joseph, ancestor of Senator Aldrich and the Rhode Island family, married Patience Osborne; he was born June 4, 1635; Mary; Miriam, buried at Braintree, January 27, 1640; Experience, died at Braintree, February 2, 1642. The following children were born at Braintree: John, April 2, 1644; Sarah, January 16, 1646, married ——— Bartlett; Peter, April 14, 1



Gideon M. Aldrich



Chester W. Lasell.

chair held by her son in law. Professor Lasell died at Auburndale, Newton, Massachusetts, January 30, 1852; his wife died at Auburndale, July 22, 1881, aged sixty-six years. Children of Professor Edward and Ruth Whitman were: Edward, Jr., born August 17, 1834, died unmarried October 20, 1880; Laura Whitman, born June 11, 1836, died June 23, 1891; Timothy, born October 9, 1838, deceased; Ellen, born March 26, 1841, married, December 19, 1860. Herman Day, son of Hon. Herman Gould, of Delhi, New York, deceased. She lives in New York and has three children; Louise, born May 18, 1845, resides in New York city.

(VI) Josiah Lasell, son of Chester Lasell (5), was born at Scho





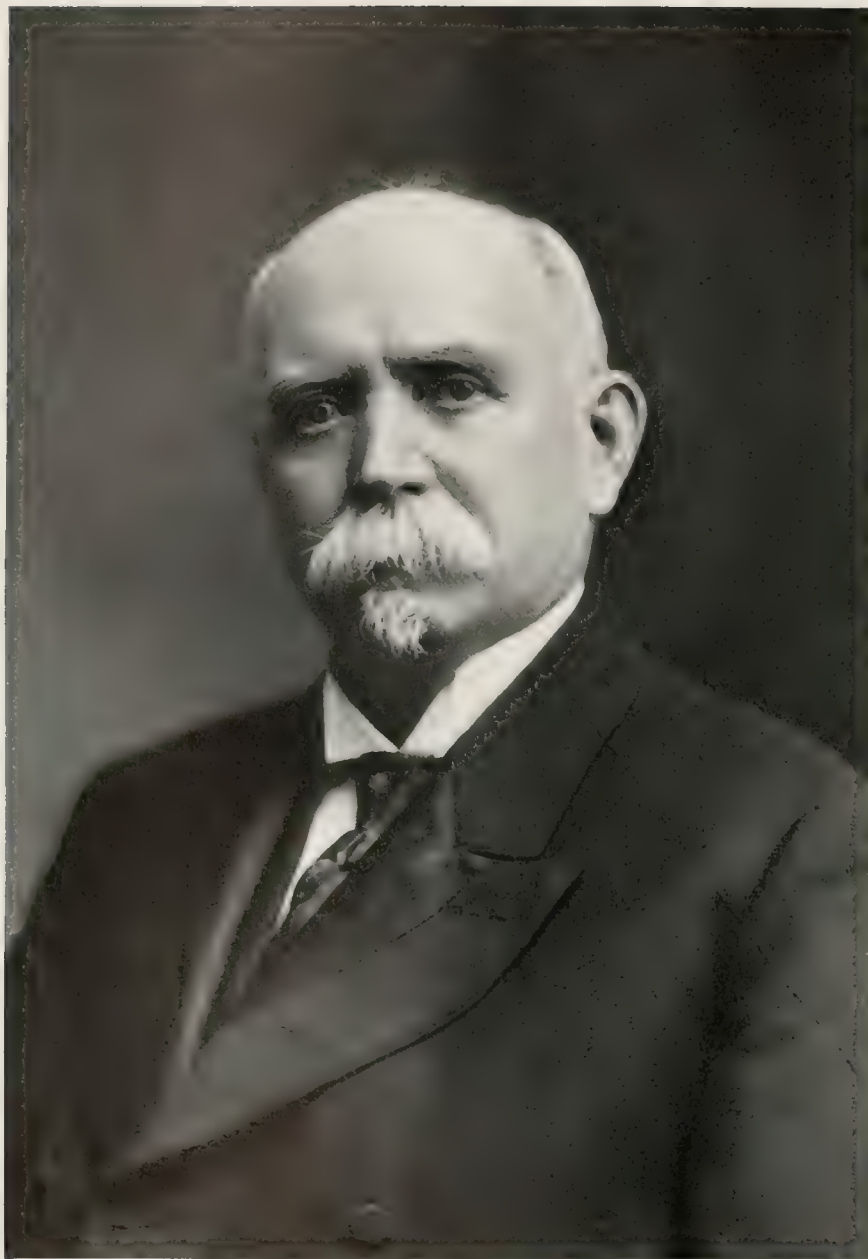
Joseph DeMarco



W. H. Fox



HERVEY A. GILMORE



James Daley



Geo. A. Wang

